or on a gold basis. DISCRIMINATING AGAINST PRODUCERS

Such free-coinage legislation, if ever consummated, would discriminate against every producer of wheat, cotton, corn or rye-who should in justice be equally entitled, with the silver-owner, to sell his products to the United States Treasury, at a profit fixed by the Government-and against all producers of iron, steel, zinc or copper, who might properly claim to have their metals made into current coin. It would, as well, be a fraud upon all persons forced to accept a currency thus stimulated and at the same time degraded.

and one-sided, because it is only when a profit can be made by a mine-owner br dealer that he takes his silver to the mint for coinage. The Government is always at the losing end. Stamp honest and unjust discrimination will be made against every other form of industry. When silver bullion worth a little more than 50 cents is made into a legal-tender dollar, driving out one having a purchasing and debtpaying power of 100 cents, it will clearly be lone at the expense and injury of every class

These who contend for the free and unlimited coinage of silver may believe in all honesty that while the present ratio of silver to gold is as 30 to 1 (not 16 to 1), silver will rise above the existing market value. If It does so rise the effect will be to make the loss to all the people so much less, but such an opinion is but a hazardous conjecture at best, and is not justified by experience. Within the last twenty years this Government has bought about 460,000,000 of ounces of silver. from which it has coined approximately 430,-000,000 of silver dollars and issued 130,000,000 of dollars in silver certificates, and the price of the metal has steadily declined from \$1.15 per ounce to 68 cents per ounce. What will be the decline when the supply is augmented by the offerings of all the world? The loss upon these silver purchases to the people of this country has now been nearly \$150,000,000.

The dellar of our fathers, about which so much is said, was an honest dollar, silver maintaining a full parity of intrinsic value with gold. The position to make a silver dollar worth only another standard from the parity with gold has proof at all that the metal is not performing a most important function in business affairs. The foundation of the house is not always in sight, but the house would not stand an hour if in view of the passenger, but it is, all the same, the propelling force of the vessel, without which it would soon become a worthless derelict.

It may be instructive to consider a moment how the free and unlimited coinage of silver would affect a few great interests, and I mention only enough to demonstrate what a calamity may lie before us if the platform formulated at Chicago is permitted to be carried out.

There are now on deposit in the savings banks of thirty-three States and Territories of this Union the vast sum of \$2,000,000,000. Thesare the savings of almost 5,000,000 depositors In many cases they represent the labor and economies of years. Any depreciation in the value of the dollar would defraud every man, woman and child to whom these savings belong. Every dollar of their earnings when deposited was worth 100 cents in gold of the present standard of weight and fineness. Are they not entitled to receive in full, with interest, all they have so deposited? Any legislation that would an intolerable wrong to each depositor. Every bank or banker "no has accepted the earnings of these millions of dollars to the credit of our citizens must be required to pay them back in money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust. reduce it by the value of a single dime would be

money not one whit less valuable than that which these banks and bankers received in trust. There are in this country nearly 6,000 building and loan associations, with shareholders to the number of 1,500,000, and with assets amounting to more than \$500,000,000. Their average of holdings is nearly \$500 per capita, and in many cases they represent the savings of men and women who have depict themselves the comcases they represent the savings of men and women who have denied themselves the comforts of life in the hope of being able to accumulate enough to buy or build homes of their own. They have aided in the erection of over 1,000,000 houses, which are now affording comfort and shelter for 5,000,000 of our thrifty people.

CONFISCATION OF SAVINGS.

Free coinage at the arbitrary rate of sixteen internal disorder and violence. ounces of sliver to one of gold would be equiva- THE ASSAULT ON THE SUPREME COURT. lent to the confiscation of nearly half the savings | It assails the judicial muniments regred by tantamount to a war upon American home-makers. It would be an invasion of "the homes of the provident," and tend directly to "destroy the stimulus to end-avor and the compensation of honest toil." Every one of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country as an exumen of whatever party, who believe in law. the stimulus to end-avor and the compensation of honest toil." Every one of the shareholders of these associations is entitled to be repaid in money of the same value which he deposited by weekly payments or otherwise in these companies. No one of them should be made homeless because a political party demands a change in the money standard of our country as an experiment or as a concession to selfishness or dividual and institutional rights.

magnitude of the disaster which would The magnitude of the disaster which would overtake these and cognate interests becomes the more strikingly apparent when considered in the aggregate. Stated breadly, the savings banks, life insurance and assessment companies and building learness. banks, life insurance and assessment companies and building lean associations of the country hold in trust \$15,309,717.381. The debasement of the currency to a silver basis, as proposed by the Chicago platform, would wipe out at one blow approximately \$7,963,504,856 of this agblow approximately \$1,363,504,856 of this aggregate. According to the report of the Department of Agriculture, the total value of the main cereal crops in this country in 1894 was \$955,438,107. So that the total sum belonging to the people and held in trust in these institutions which would be obliterated by the triumph of free and unlimited silver coinage, would be seven and acceptable though the total value of the annual and one-half times the total value of the annual cereal crop of the United States. The total value of the manufactured products of the country for the census year of 1800 was \$0.372,537,283. The proposed, would entail a loss to these three interests alone equal to 85 per cent of this enormous output of all the manufacturing industries of the Union, and would affect directly nearly one-third of its whole population.

AN INSULT TO THE VETERANS. One hundred and forty millions of dollars per disintegration. In many cases the sums so paid in pensions are exceedingly small; in few, if any, are they excessive. The spirit that would deplete these to the extent of a farthing is the same that would organize sedition, destroy the name and security of the capaciton, destroy the name. annum are due to the pensioners of the late war. that would organize sedition, destroy the peace and security of the country, punish rather than reward our veteran soldiers, and is unworthy of triotic citizen of whatever political faith. No party, until that which met in convention at Chicago, has ever ventured to insult the honored Chicago, has ever survivors of our struggle for the National life by proposing to scale their pensions horizontally, and to pay them hereafter in depreciated dollars worth only 53 cents each.

The amounts due, in addition to the interests already named, to depositors and trust com-



Business men and travellers carry them in vest pockets. ladies carry them in purses. housekeepers keep them h. medicine closets. friends recommend them to friends. 25c.

## Colgate & Co's

## **VIOLET WATER**

panies in National. State and private banks, to panies in National. State and private banks, to holders of fire and accident insurance policies, to holders of industrial insurance, where the money deposited or the premiums have been paid in gold or its equivalent, are so enormous, together with the sums due, and to become due, for State, municipal, county or other corporate debts, that if paid in depreciated silver or its equivalent, it would not only entail upon our fellow-countrymen a loss in money which has not been equalled in a similar experience since the world began, but it would, at the same time, bring a disgrace to our country such as has the world began, but it would, at the same time, bring a disgrace to our country such as has never befallen any other nation which had the ability to pay its honest debts. In our condition, and considering our magnificent capacity for raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expedience or party crigancy however pressing

tion, and considering our magnineral capacitor raising revenue, such wholesale repudiation is without necessity or excuse. No political expediency or party exigency, however pressing, could justify so monstrous an act.

All these deposits and debts must, under the platform of the Republican party, he met and adjusted in the best currency the world knows, and measured by the same standard in which the debts have been contracted or the deposits or payments have been made.

Still debling sparingly with figures, of which there is an enormous mass to sustain the position of the advocates of the gold standard of value, I cite one more fact, which is officially established, premised by the truism that there is no better test of the growth of a country's prosperity than its increase in the per capita holdings of its population. In the decade between 1880 and 1890, during which we had our existing gold standard, and were under the conditions that supervened from the act of 1873, the per capita ownings of this country increased per capita ownings of this country increased from 8870 to 81,036. In those ten years the aggregate increase of the wealth of our country was \$21,395,000,000, being 50 per cent in excess was \$21,395,000,000, being 50 per cent in excess of the increase for any previous ten years since 1850, and at the amazing rate of over \$2,000,000,000,000 a year. The framers of the Chicago platform in the face of this fact, and of the enormous increase over Great Britain, during this same-gold-standard decade, of our country's foreign trade and its production of iron, coal and other great symbols of National strength and progress, assert that our monetary standard is "not only un-American but anti-American," and that it has brought us "into financial servitude to London." It is impossible to imagine an assertion more reckless and indefensible. sertion more reckless and indefensible.

THE ONLY LOGICAL CONCLUSION.

The proposition for free and unlimited silver oinage, carried to its logical conclusion-and but one is possible-means, as before intimated, legislative warrant for the repudiation of all existing indebtedness, public and private, to the extent of nearly 50 per cent of the face of all such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited extent of nearly 50 per cent of the lates of such indebtedness. It demands an unlimited volume of fiat currency, irredeemable, and therefore without any standard value in the markets of the world. Every consideration of public interest and public honor demands that this proposition should be rejected by the American people.

This country connect afford to give its sanc-

American people.

This country cannot afford to give its sanction to wholesale spoliation. It must hold fast to its integrity. It must still encourage thrift in all proper ways. It must not only educate its children to honor and respect the Flag, but it should inculcate fidelity to the obligations of personal and national honor as well. Both these great principles should hereafter be taught in the common schools of the land, and the lesson impressed upon those who are the voters of to-day and those who are to become the inheritors of sovereign power in the Republic, that it is neither wise, patriotic, nor safe to make political platforms the mediums of assault upon property, the peace of society and upon civilization itself.

PUTTING A PREMIUM ON DISHONESTY.

Until these lessons have been learned by our children, and by those who have reached the voting age, it can only be surmised what enlightened statesmen and political economists will record, as to the action of a party convention which offers an inducement to National dishonesty by a premium of 47 cents for every 53 cents' worth of silver that can be extracted from the bowels of the whole earth, with a cordial invitation to all to produce it at our mints and accept for it a full sliver legal-tender dollar of one hundred cents rated value, to be coined free of charge and unlimited in quantity

tion and destruction. This spirit mannested itself in a deliberate proposition to repudiate the plighted public faith, to impair the sanctity of the obligation of private contracts, to cripple the credit of the Nation by stripping the Government of the power to borrow money as the urgent exigencies of the Treasury may require.

and, in a word, to overthrow all the foundations of financial and industrial stability.

Nor is this all. Not content with a prosition to thus debauch the currency and to settle all conditions of trade and commerce the party responsible for this platform denie the competency of the Government to protect

that these people have invested. It would be the Constitution for the defence of individual

While the financial issue which has been thus considered, and which has come, as the result of the agitation of recent years, to occupy a peculiar conspicuousness, is admittedly of primary importance, there is another question which must command careful and serious attention. Our financial and business condition is at this moment one of almost unprecedented depression. Our great industrial system is seriously paralyzed. Production in many important branches of manufacture has altogether ceased. Capital is without remunerative employment. Labor is idle. The revenues of the Government are insufficient to meet its ordinary and necessary expenses. These conditions are not the result of accident. They are the outcome of a mistaken economic policy deliberately enacted and applied. It would not be difficult, and would not involve any violent disturbance of our existing commercial system, to enact necessary tariff modifications along the lines of experience. While the financial issue which has been thus the lines of experience.

TARIFF POLICIES CONTRASTED. For the first two fiscal years of the so-called McKinley Tariff the receipts from customs were \$382,807,980. At this writing the Wilson Tariff act has been in force for nearly two full fiscal years; but the total receipts, actual and more than a quarter of a century of continuous Republican Administration succeeding the Civil War, when our industries were disintegrated and all the conditions of business were grated and all the conditions of business were more or lead disturbed, was the National debt increased by a single dollar; it was, on the contrary, steadily and rapidly diminished. In such a condition of affairs as this, it is idle to argue against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. The Democratic party declares for a remedy by direct taxation upon a selected class of citizens. It opposes any application of the protective principle.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish

dustries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It does not favor any form of legislation which would lodge in the Government the power to do what the people ought to do for themselves, but it believes that it is both wise and patriotic to discriminate in favor of our own material resources, and the utilization, under the best at-

tainable conditions, of our own capital and our own available still and industry.

The words of the Republican National platform on this subject are at once temperate and emphatic. It says of the policy of protection: "In its reasonable application it is just, fair and impartial, equally oposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual faveritism. . We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the some into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the Government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of preduction; the ruling and uncompromising sprinciple is the the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right set-tlement, and then it wants rest."

THE TWIN CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

The Republican party, in its first successful National contest, under Abraham Lincoln, de changes which secures to the workingman living wages, to agriculture remunerative prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward Nation commercial prosperity and independence." The principle thus enunciated has never been abandoned. In the crisis now upon us it must be tenaciously adhered to. While we must insist that our monetary standard shall be mainand for labor to earn ample and remunerative wages it will be impossible to attain that degree of prosperity which, with a sound monetary poli-cy buttressed by a sound tariff policy, will be

1892, when by universal consent we touched dard, and silver and paper were freely vzed as the common currency. We had a tariff framed by Republican hands under the direction of the great statesman who now logically leads the contest for a restoration of the policy whose reversal brought paralysis to so many of our in-dustries and distress upon so large a body of our people. We were under the policy of reciprocity, formulated by another illustrious statesman of the genuine American type. We may, if we choose to do so, return to the prosperous condi-tions which existed before the present Administration came into power.

FAITH IN THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

My sincere conviction is that my countrymen vill prove wise enough to understand the issues that confront them, and patriotic enough to apply safe and sure remedies for the evils that opat their face value the promises of a party, which, under desperate and perverted leaderwhich, under desperate and perverted leadership has so recently dishonored its solemn
pledges, which has repudiated the principles and
policies which have given it a historic past, and
the success of which, as now constituted, would
erdanger at home private security and the public safety, and disastrously affect abroad both
out credit and good name. And foremost among
those who will decline to follow where the new
Democracy leads will be thousands of men,
Democrats afertime and Democrats to-day,
who count country more than party, and are
unwilling even by indirection to contribute to
results so disastrous to our most sacred interests.

The platform of the Republican National Convention states the party position concerning other questions than those herein referred to. These, while at the present time of subordinate importance, should not be overlooked. The Republican party has always been the defender of the rights of American citizenship, as against all aggressions whatever, whether, at home or the rights of American citizenship, as against all aggressions whatever, whether at home or abroad. It has, to the extent of its power, defended those rights and hedged them about with law. Regarding the ballot as the expression and embodiment of the soverlenty of the individual citizen, it has sought to safeguard it against assault, and to preserve its purity and integrity. In our foreign relations it has labored to secure to every man entitled to the shelter of our flag the fullcat exercise of his rights consistent with international obligation. If it should be restored to rulership, it would infuse needed vigor into our relations with Powers which have manifested contempt and disregard, not only of American contempt and disregard, not only of American citizenship, but of humanity itself.

THE HOME MUST BE PROTECTED.

The Republican party has always stood for the protection of the American home. It has aimed to secure it in the enjoyment of all the blessings of remunerated industry, of moral culture, and of favorable physical environment. It was the steads, and which holds now that this policy should be re-established, and that the public lands yet vacant and subject to entry in any part of our National territory, should be preserved against corporate aggression as homes for the people. It realizes that the safety of the State lies in the multiplication of households, and the strengthening of that sentiment of which the virtuous home is the best and the truest em-bediment; and it will aim to dignify and enlarge by all proper legislation this element of security. If elected to the position for which I have been

nominated, it will be my earnest and constant endeavor, under Divine guidance, in the sphere of duty assigned to me, to serve the people loy-ally along the line of the principles and policies of the party which has honored me with its

I am, gentlemen of the committee, very truly GARRET A. HOBART.

GENERAL JOHN C. BLACK DECLINES.

ONGRESSMAN FORMAN SELECTED BY ILLINOIS GOLD DEMOCRATS AS THEIR CANDIDATE

FOR GOVERNOR. Chicago, Sept. 9.-General John C. Black has written the following letter formally declining the nomination of the State Gold Democratic Conven-

written the ioliowing ecolor between the convention of Illinois for Governor:

To Charles A. Ewing, chairman of the litinois Honest Money Democratic State Committee. Dear Sir: On August 25 the Convention of Honest Money Democrats, of whose State Central Committee you are chairman, nominated me for the office of Governor of the State of Illinois. At the time of this nomination I was absent from the State, and had been for nearly three weeks. During that time I had not received one word from the State of Illinois relating in any way to political affairs until the 21st, when I received a telegram from you and telegrams from other gentlemen advising me of the probable action of the Convention. With absolute absence of information as to the situation, I wired you suggesting obstacles in the way of my candidacy, which if not obviated, would be conclusive upon me, but I was inclined to abide the judgment of your Convention, after their full consideration of those objections.

way of my candidacy, which I was inclined to abide the judgment of your Convention, after their full consideration of those objections.

On the 25th, upon my arrival at Detroit, I learned by a Chicago paper that I had been nominated. Beaching Chicago on the morning of the 25th, I have since that time and until Saturday, September 5, feithfully sought for information as to the question, that I might know what my duty in the premises was. I hope this interval of nine days, so occupied by me, has not been an unreasonable time, in view of all the circumstances. On the 5th I advised the secretary of your committee, R. E. Spangler, that I could not accept the nomination, and asked him to secure an interview with you on the the 7th, that I might formally so state to you. In the interval spoken of I used every means at my command to ascertain what the situation in this State was and what would be my duty. I am convinced by my investigation that in this State the election for Governor lies between Messrs. Tanner and Alfgeid. I recognize the disinterested character and lofty aims of your organization, that it seeks to establish the Democracy upon its ancient foundations and amid its ancient principles, a refuge for its erring brethren in the future and a safeturard of free government. I recognize the unselfish devotion of the men present in your Convention to principle and Democracy, but I am further convinced beyond a reasonable doubt that the only effect in the election of my candidacy would be ted diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in their opinions as to whose chances would be more seriously impaired, but in any event the whole effect of my candidacy, so far as the election is concerned, would be what I have stated above, namely, to diminish the chances of one or the other of these gentlemen for election. Men differ in their opinions as to whose chances would be more seriously impaired, but in any event the whole effect of my candidacy, so far as the election is conce me in nomination, to decline to be a candida. With great respect, I am, very truly your fello-citizen. JOHN C. BLACK

The letter was read to the State Central Commi tee at a meeting in the Palmer House to-day, and after a recess the committee unanimously asterice ex-Congressman William S. Forman, of East St against the necessity of some sort of a change in our fiscal laws. The Democratic party declares for a remedy by direct taxation upon a selected class of citizens. It opposes any application of the protective principle.

Our party holds that by a wise adjustment of the tariff, conceived in moderation and with a view to stability, we may secure all needed revenue, and it declares that in the event of its restoration to power it will seek to accomplish that result. It holds, too, that it is the duty of the Government to protect and encourage in all practical ways the development of domestic industries, the elevation of home labor, and the enlargement of the prosperity of the people. It

## Sult Lake, Utah, Sept. 9.—The gold Democrats of

this State, led by Parly L. Wilson, decided yesterday

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

DEPEW TO THE "DRUMMERS."

A SPLENDID NOONDAY MEETING FOR SOUND MONEY.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' MOVEMENT IN THE INTEREST OF M'KINLEY AND HODART

-MAYOR STRONG PRESIDES-MR. DE

The campaign meeting at Broadway and Prince-st, at the noon hour yesterday was rewas successful in drawing from Chauncey M. Depew one of the best political speeches he has been known to make. It was the first of many noonday meetings which the Commercial Trayellers' Sound Money League arranged for when it hired the ground floor of the building in Broadway for the campaign, and its success is an in dication that the men who travel about the country selling goods are much in earnest in support of McKinley and Hobart.

About three thousand men attended the meet ing. The store runs through from Broadway to Crosby-st., and both entrances were open. A platform near the centre of the store was decorated with bunting and with portraits of William McKinley and Garret A. Hobart. American flags were festooned about the room, and streamers of them were stretched from central pillars to the walls near the ceiling. Flags were draped also over the Broadway entrance. There were 2,000 chairs in the place when the noon hour arrived, and they were soon filled. Then the crowd continued to flow in at both entrances until about one thousand men were standing up outside the limits of the seats.

Edward Lauterbach, the chairman of the Republican County Committee, was applauded vigorously when he entered the room a few minutes after noon and took a seat near the platform. Then there was a wait of several minutes, during which some of the officers of the League were in a state of suppressed excitement. Garret A. Hobart had been expected to be present at the meeting, but he had sent word that he could not attend. Mr. Depew had sent a similar message, declaring that he had not had time to prepare a speech for the meeting, and he was busy at a conclave of railway managers. A delegation from the League had gone after Mr. Depew with orders to bring him to the meeting some-Mr. Depew was told that his absence would be a great blow to the Sound Money men who were gathering in the room, and although he declared that he was wholly unprepared to speak, he consented to go and make a short ad-

A HEARTY GREETING FOR THE MAYOR. The appearance of Mayor Strong, who had tinued while the Mayor made his way to the platform. Colonel John R. Black, the president of the League, announced that there would be a brief delay before the speakers for the meeting arrived, and he called on the Commercial Travellers' Quartet to sing a campaign song. The song was applauded, and the singers were about pew appeared. Then everybody got up and shouted. There was tumult of applause as Mr. Depew was led to the platform. A man with strong lungs called out: "What's the matter with

the Peach?" and thousands of voices united in five minutes after the noon hour when Mayor Strong rapped for order, and when a fresh outburst of applause had been suppressed, the Mayor said:

Gentlemen of the Commercial Travellers' Sound Meney Club of New-York City: It gives me a great deal of pleasure to come here to-day for the purpose of opening this meeting. I would greatly prefer opening a meeting of this kind rather than one that was strictly Republican or strictly partisan, because I am an advocate of sound money, and as such I can join hands with any man—whoever he may have voted for in the past—who is willing now to vote for the issue of sound money (appairse)—for no repudiation of our debts, and a currency that will be the equal of that of any country in any part of the civilized globe. I am satisfied that just such a meeting as we are having here to-day, such an outpouring of business men in this part of the city of New-York, will go forth throughout the land as an indorsement by the wage-carners of this city of McKinley and Hobart and sound money. (Cheers.) And now, gentlemen, as we are here for the express purpose of listening to one of our international orators, I beg, without further comment, to introduce to you Chauncey M. Depew. (Cheers.)

WHAT MR. DEPEW SAID.

WHAT MR. DEPEW SAID.

The welcome which Mr. Depew received was almost deafening. Few men in the room knew that he had come to the meeting without much preparation, and nobody would have guessed it after he began to speak. In fact, as he went en, supported by the hearty and almost constant applause, many men in the room who had heard him on other occasions thought they never had heard him at his best until then. The commercial travellers were moved at first to uproarious laughter by a few jokes, then stirred to tremendous enthusiasm by some arguments which seemed like clean blows from the shoulder, then convulsed with laughter again, and again raised to the highest pitch of patriotic feeling. The applause at times came like thun der claps at the end of every sentence. Cries of "You bet!" "Good!" and "You're right, Chaun-

cev!" were heard frequently. Mr. Depew said:



Knowledge will help to keep a family alive. The more they know about their own physiology the better they will be able to take care of themselves. The more a man and woman know about health and sick ness, the less trouble they will have with the sickness of their children. Some standard medical book ought to be in every home library. The most complete book of this kind is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains more exact information about the human body in health and disease than any other book ever printed in the English language. More copies of it have been sold than of any other medical work. It is written in plain language, and is the work of a regularly graduated, experienced physician. It contains hundreds of useful receipts, a knowledge of which will prevent much sickness, and sician. It contains hundreds of useful receipts, a knowledge of which will prevent much sickness, and save many doctor's bills. 680,000 copies of this great, 1,005 page work been sold at the regular price—\$1,50 per copy—and now an edition of half a million in strong paper covers is being distributed absolutely free. Send 21 one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, to World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y. French cloth is to cents extra (31 cents in all).

Mrs. Bela F. Howard, of Glen Ellen, Sonoma Co., Cal. writes: "Euclosed find stamps for the "Beople's Common Sense Medical Adviser." I have had two but cannot keep them. I cannot do without one in the 'house, they save a doctor's visits, and as I live about ten miles from any doctors, their visits come high—iten dollars). I have been in this place sixteen years, and have only had a doctor for my family once in that time—thanks to your book and your medicines."

of the road. The only difference between my stories and yours is that mine are a little older. (Laughter.) But they are quite as good. (Renewed laughter). Very often when on my annual tour making political speeches. I have a point to make. Next morning at the hotel I sometimes have a commercial travelier come to me who says. "If you would like to illustrate at the next town the point you made last night in your argument, here is a story that will do it." Then I take that story and put a Depewistic fresco to it, and it goes. (Laughter.) Now, I travel a great many miles, as you know—about 20,000 miles a year on the railroad. I travel those many miles, as you do, for business purposes. I go for the purpose of inspecting various railway lines—for the purpose of emparing our line with others, to see if any suggestions can be received, and also for the purpose of preparing our line for doing the largest business in the quickest, most comfortable and best way at the lowest price. We want the best grades, the largest cars, the most powerful locometives and the most skilled employees, and we want to be ready to do the carrying business of this country, no matter how it may extend.

THE RAILROADS AND PROSPERITY.

THE RAILROADS AND PROSPERITY.

Unfortunately during the last two years that preparation has been pushed forward, but the business has not come. If there is anything that grieve ness has not come. If there is anything that grieves a railway manager more than anything else it is to ride along his line and see empty cars on the side tracks with nothing to de. The prosperity of the side tracks with nothing to de. The prosperity of the railroads, the prosperity of the United States, the prosperity of the mills, the prosperity of the mills, the prosperity of the tolling masses, of which Mr. Bryan speaks, is in the revolving wheel, and every wheel revolving under every car in the United States. (Applause.) When they are lying fells as they are now, and as they have been for nearly two years past—forty or fifty thousand cars between New-York and Chicago—It means that there is something the matter with the business of this country, and when there is something the matter with this home market which does not require and cannot take what it ought to, it means that there is something which reaches every home in the land, and we want to know what is the matter. (Applause.)

There is no trouble with the country—it is the richest in the world; there is no trouble with the people—it is the most enterprising in the world; and if this tremendous productive power and energy of the people carnot make business, there is something the matter with the law, or with the Government, that is preventing it (Applause.) Now this is a non-partisan mechan, but you have got a stubborn, straitheed Republican on the pith form, and I am compelled to say that I think fooling with the protection principle has something to do with it, but I want to say also that I believe the threat of a debased currency has still more to do with it. (Cheers.)

A FIXED STANDARD NECESSARY. railway manager more than anything else it

## A FIXED STANDARD NECESSARY.

You cannot have good business unless the stand business man knows it. If we are to adopt the si

works because my digestion is always good. (Laughter.)

This besie, as Mr. Bryan says, is perfectly plain. There is no mystery about it. Any man of woman can understand it. No man is going to lend his money unless he knows he is going to get it back, nor will he put it in enterprises unless he knows he will nave a market for those goods, and out of the money he receives for those goods, and out of the money he receives for the goods he has to pay for the raw materia; and for the manufacture of the goods. Now, what you have a good, sound currency, and you have a standard of value good of a hundred cents anywhere, then the manufacturer knows what he is about. He can calculate what the market will want, what his censtituents will, take and the public consume, and on that calculation he can base how much be teen sell and distribute to the community. When these conditions exist we can have good times. Then the commercial traveller finds himself received by the merchant with open arms. Then he walks around the town and regards himself as a sort of public benefactor, and he goes down to the hotel at night, and the entire hotel knows that he is there. (Loud laughter and cries of "Right you are, Chauncey!" and "You're a peach") THE DRUMMER'S TRIALS NOW.

When he goes into a town now and goes into store he must bear a letter of introduction and a certificate of character. He goes in during the holdes day in the weak war with him. The not brought his fur coat with him. (Renaughter.) Now, we all of us are working as we can, primarly for ourselves and families, it belief that what promotes the best good of family promotes the best good of family promotes the best good of the State county. We hear so much in these days ut this Constitution which begins, "We, the people, Busses and classes and employes and empo

brains and hands are the only calmat that these men have. If the conditions are such that money can confidently be invested in a country like this, it is active. Money dead is like brains and hands dead—it yields nothing. But let maney be active and you have touched the life blood of this Nation. If it is constructing rainrads and big buildings, starting mines, factories, milts and furnaces, the architect has his capital, and it is wanted; the artisan has his capital, and it is wanted; the prompter has his capital, and it is wanted; the commercial traveler has his capital, and it is wanted; the commercial traveler has his capital, and it is wanted, and makes good business, prosperity and happiness for the families of the United Startes. Yet far are the capital capital is what makes good business, prosperity and happiness for the families of the United Startes. Yet far are the capital capital is wanted and this universal distribution of capital is what makes good business, prosperity and happiness for the families of the United Startes. Yet far are the capital capital in the country, the toling masses and their oppressors, who do not belong to the toling masses.

According to this idea, the masses are only the people who work with their hands. But what becomes of the men who work with their brains? These reporters here, according to Mr. Bryan, are every one of them menopolistic oppressors, and the editors who will revise their work are oppressors of the tolling masses, as are the commercial travellers, who have nothing but their legs and brains, (Laughter and applause.) According, again, to Mr. Leyan, the farmer is one of the tolling masses until he gets a hired man alougside of him. Then he becomes one of the oppressors, and the hired man must cut his throat if he can. (Laughter.) There are commercial travellers who earn galaries of \$100 and \$200, perhaps \$1,000 and \$2,000, a month, in rare instances. (Laughter.) Well, that last fellow is not here, but that is what he told me (Benewed hughter.) Now is there to be deadly enmity between the man who gets \$200 and the man who gets \$200. \$200 and \$200 No. that is not the principle of American liberty. The principle of American liberty is that we have got the same world before use, with equal opportunities for every man to rise, and the man who gets \$200 man. (Laughter and applause.) I would rather die under that principle than live in the absolute stagnation of a mud-puddic, with everybody covered with the same amount of mud and making the same little bit of exertion to get out of it. (Laughter and applause.)

Now, in his Labor Day speech Mr. Bryan said: "Don't let your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't let your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't let your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot? I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer inspect your ballot?" I say also, don't het your employer have the president. I have been rounceted with it for twenty-rinse years, and during that time I have taken my privilege as a citized to stand on the platform and tell my f

HAD LEARNED BY EXPERIENCE Four years ago I made a speech, and next morn-

Pour years ago I made a speech, and next morning, happening to meet a switchman whom I knew very well, I said to him: "Jerry, how are you going to vote" Jerry replied: "Well, I am geing to vote against you this year." The other day I met Jerry again, and I said to him: "Jerry, how has your experiment come out?" and then he answered: "Well, boss, I am wid ye this year." (Loud laughter) That is the kind of coercion that we use, and while two-thirds of the employes—two-thirds of my fellow-werkmen, for we are all on the payroll of the New-York Central-voted for Cleveland in 1892. I venture to say that not one who voted for Harrison will full to vote for Me-Kinley. (Cheers.) I venture to say of the halance, from actual knowledge, that 30 per cent are following Flower, Whitney and Coudert, and are not following Suizer and Sheehan. (Renewed cheers.)

Now, if we are to have classes and masses, we have two candidates far the Presidency. Bryan and McKinley are both lawyers our as a lawyer McKinley outclasses Bryan; they are both orators, but white one can fill; a hall the aiter can enter. As soon as Mr. Depew was through with his

speech, he clapped a straw hat on his head an i hastily left the platform. He made a dive for Broadway and was speeding away to keep a pressing business engagement before the ap- stomach, promoting digertion and quieting the nerves.



Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

LIONS of MOTHERS FOR THEIR CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES THE CLII D SOFTENS THE GUMS ALLAYS ALL PAIN CURES WIND COLIC, and is the BEST REMEDT FOR DIABRHOEA Sold by druggists in every part of the world.

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COWPERTHWAIT'S RELIABLE than

CARPETS.

plause which his words evoket had begun to

MR. LAUTERBACH'S REMARKS.

The Commercial Travellers' Quartet sang Lauterbach, who had been invited to the platform. Mr. Lauterbach declared that after the glowing eloquence of Mr Depew anything that he might say would sound flatt but the crowd urged him on and he said he might as well play the Bryan act and help empty the room. Although he made a speech of more than twenty minutes, however, the crowd remained to hear him and applaud his utterances. Mr. Lauterbach said in part:

bagch said in part:

Next November there will be such a majority for the Republican candidate in New-York as has never been seen before. Why? Because there is no issue in this compaign. Judgment goes by default, and all to be said in the way of reason and logic is on the side of Republicanism, and all to be said on the score of clap-trap and herey, and appeals, not to the sense of the community, but to its worst sentiments and emotions, is to be found on the other side. You need no orators to convince you of what the St. Louis platform stands for. It stands fixed firmly, irrevocable, unatterable, and with no straidle, for a standard of the best metal ever coined, for a gold currency that shall be kept involute until every other nation on the earth shall consent to a change. (Applause.) When that enumeration was made victory was accomplished. The Chicago halform was in factor of silver and Inviolate until every other nation on the earth shall course it to a change. (Appliause.) When the enumeration was made victory was accomplished. The Chicago platform was in favor of silver and would degrade this country to the level of successive the desired of the countries as Chira and Mexico. The gold dollar is the best dollar that is coined, is infestible and onchanging in its value. On the other hard, with the silver dellar we should have a shifting carving, uncertain standard, and a currency that would be accepted nowhere but in the country where it was coined, and would be a currency simply because honest currency had been banished to other lands. That is the whole thing, and there is no issue in that upon which, the commercial travellers need convincing. (Applause.)

THE ATTACK ON THE SUPREME COURT

Mr. Bryan also asks you to tear down the record of the court which has embraced among its m bers some of the proudest names in America, and asks being maintained, and that a packed judiciary should take the place of that court which has in the past done its dury so manfully and so well, it is asked that murder and rapite and anarchy shall stake that murder and rapite and anarchy shall stake the strong arms of the Storeme

property.

The St. Louis platform is also in favor of protection, not by any specific rates, but a protection that will protect workmen fully and sufficiently. You may put another two dollars in beer, or another two dollars. will protect workmen fully and sufficiently ver may put another dollar on beer, or another two dollars on sugar, but the great mass of our revening must come from the custom house. We intend to pay our debts in money we obtain mainly upon our imports (Applause). Where is the tessor, then, between Republicanism and Democracy? The old slavery issue is dead, the only issue that now remains is the tanff, and Republicans and Democrats must think alike that all we want is money enough to pay our debts. There is no difference now between Republicans and Democrats. Every man who believes in an honest dollar and every man who believes in reciprocity and payment of our debts out of revenue must be and is a Republican. To the Republican party there has come the best element of Democracy, and we had them, (Applause.) There are then only two parties and the other party is the party of chicanery, of fraud, and Populism, and we intend to struggle to the unmost against them. That is the structure, and I prophesy that next November this funnoish heresy and with it the greed and cupidity behind it will go down because McKiniey and Hobart will have been gloriously elected. (Cheers.)

When Mr. Lauterbach had got through, Mayor Strong called for three cheers for Colonel Black, the president of the League, and the cheers were given with a will, but Colonel Black did not respond with a speech. The Mayor announced that a meeting—he said a prayer-meeting—would be held in the room at noon of each weekday until November is and he invited the commercial travellers to attend the mass-meeting at Manhattan Beach on Saturday evening. Then the meeting adjourned with more cheers.

DRYGOODS REPUBLICAN QUARTERS. The headquarters of the Wholesale Drygoods Re-

publican Association will be opened on September in It was the original intention of the promoters of the organization to held the epening ceremonies to-day in the store formerly occupied by E. S. Jaffray & Co., at No. 20 Breadway. The workmen was have Co., at No. 359 Broadway. The workmen who have been putting the place in order mave, however, here unable to complete their work in time, and the opening has consequently been postported to the date mentioned. An exceptionally influential gathering will take place on the opening day, and invitations to prominent men to take part in the exercises have already been accepted.

According to present arrangements. W. B. Fuller will preside and among the spracers will be channer will preside and among the spracers will be channer for and General Stewart 1. Woodford, it is price and General Stewart 1. Woodford, it is price and the next and speakers will be supplied to be associated by the National Committee. For the opening meeting the place will be decorated with flass and bunting. Seth M. Milliken will act as treasure of the association.

LAWYERS UNITING FOR SOUND MONEY. The circular that was recently sent out by the

Provisional Committee of the Lawyers' Sound Money Campaign Club, inviting lawyers to join the organization, has met with a genuinely satisfactory rezation, has met with a genuinely satisfactory response. Attached to the circular were the names of W. Bourke Cockran, Etinu Root, Sherman Evaris, Henry W. Calhoun, Kufus Pockham, g. G. Themton Warren, and Charles H. Sherfill, fr. who form the Provisional Committee. These memoers held a meeting yesterday aftermon, and had the gratification of announcing that already 189 responses to the circular had been re-sived.

A meeting of the dub fur permanent organization will be held in the third week of the present month, will be held in the third week of the present month. At this meeting the sontiments of the club will be declared, and it is safe to say that its meanings support will be given to McKinley and Robart.

NO SILVER SENTIMENT IN HERKIMER.

Washington, Sept. 9 (Special), Chairman Bab coek, of the Republican Congress Committee received this morning from a correspondent at Little Falls, N. Y., the following clipping from The Washington Times" containing information which the National Order of the National Control of the Natio the National Association of Democratic Clubs,

few days ago:

Secretary McKeen, of the local headquarters of the National Association of bemocratic Clubs, "points with price" to the fact that in Herkimer. "You the home of Warner Miller, a Bryan and Sewall Club of 800 members out of a total volt's nopulation of 1,400 has been formed. The town self-ally goes Republican by about forty majority. Ally goes Republican by about forty majority Mr. Keen reports that the number of applications yesterday for membership in the National Association reached the record-breaking total of fifty-seven.

The letter to Charles

The letter to Chairman Babcock reads as follows: The letter to Chairman Babcock reads as follows:
In reply to the article printed in "The Washinston Times" relative to the Bryan and Sewall Clab
in Herkinner with a membership of 80 I can enly
in Herkinner with a membership of 80 I can enly
in Herkinner with a membership of 80 I can enly
in the Times" must be the victim of some
practical joker. The facts are that a Bryan and
practical joker. The facts are that a Bryan and
kinner with a membership of about forty or fifty
have sent you to-day a local paper with a report of
the formation of the club. The Herkinner gold and
silver club is the laughing stock of Herkinner politicians. The free-silver sentiment in Herkiner
County is a myth.

For Sick Headache Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate. It removes the couse by stimulating the action of the